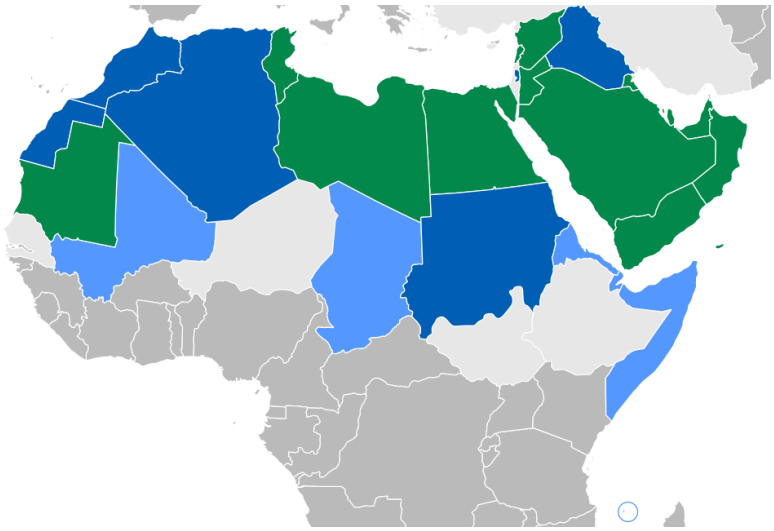
List of countries and territories where Arabic is an official language

Arabic in countries with more than 50% Arabic-speakers is considered a majority language, otherwise it is a minority language.



Nations in which Arabic is an official language (de facto or de jure).

- Official as majority language
- Official as minority language
- Co-official as majority language
- Co-official as minority language
- Not official as minority language

Arabic and its different dialects are spoken by around 422 million speakers (native and non-native) in the Arab world as well as in the Arab diaspora making it one of the five most spoken languages in the world. Currently, 22 countries are member states of the Arab League (as well as 5 countries were granted an observer status) which was founded in Cairo in 1945. Arabic is a language cluster comprising 30 or so modern varieties.[1]

Arabic is the *lingua franca* of people who live in countries of the Arab world as well as of Arabs who live in the diaspora, particularly in Latin America (especially Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, Chile and Colombia) or Western Europe (like France, Spain, Germany or Italy).

Cypriot Arabic is a recognized minority language in the EU member state of Cyprus and, along with Maltese, is one of only two extant European varieties of Arabic, though it has its own standard literary form and has no diglossic relationship with Standard Arabic.[2] Maltese is one of the official languages of the EU.

Sovereign states where Arabic is an official language

As of 2025, there are 24 sovereign states where Modern Standard Arabic is an official language. The following is a list of sovereign states and territories where Arabic is an official language.

Sovereign states where Arabic is an official language

No.	Sovereign state	Population	Notes	Member state of the Arab League
1	Algeria	41,701,000	Co-official language, along with Berber	Yes
2	Bahrain	1,343,000	Official language	Yes
3	Chad	10,329,208	Co-official language, along with French	Observer status
4	Comoros	798,000	Co-official language, along with Comorian and French	Yes
5	Djibouti	810,179	Co-official language, along with French	Yes
6	Egypt	102,442,939	Official language	Yes
7	Iraq	36,004,552	Co-official language, along with Kurdish	Yes
8	Jordan	6,655,000	Official language	Yes
9	Kuwait	2,789,000	Official language	Yes
10	Lebanon	4,965,914	Official language	Yes
11	Libya	6,244,174	Official language	Yes [a]
12	Mali	21,359,722	Co-official language, along with 12 other languages	No
13	Mauritania	3,359,185	Official language	Yes
14	Morocco	35,250,000	Co-official language, along with Berber	Yes
15	Oman	4,055,418	Official language	Yes
16 [b]	Palestine	4,484,000	Official language	Yes [c]
17	Qatar	2,155,446	Official language	Yes
18	Saudi Arabia	30,770,375	Official language	Yes
19	Somalia	10,428,043	Co-official language, along with Somali	Yes
20	Sudan	40,235,000	Co-official language, along with English	Yes
21	Syria	20,956,000	Official language	Yes
22	Tunisia	10,982,754	Official language	Yes
23	United Arab Emirates	9,346,129	Official language	Yes
24	Yemen	23,833,000	Official language	Yes [d]
–	**Total**	**417,338,722**	Arabic Language International Council	Arab League

a. Libya's seat is taken by the House of Representatives (Libya) (which is disputed by the Muslim Brotherhood-led General National Congress and Government of National Accord).

b. Out of the 193 member states of the United Nations, 147 member states currently recognize the State of Palestine.

c. The Palestinian territories (also called the Israeli-occupied territories) are occupied by Israel but do not legally belong to the State of Israel according to the Supreme Court of Israel and the International Court of Justice of the United Nations (UN).

d. Yemen's seat is taken by the Presidential Leadership Council (which is disputed by the Arab League-sceptic Houthi Supreme Political Council).

States with limited recognition and territories where Arabic is an official language

The following is a list of states with limited recognition as well as territories where Arabic is an official or *de facto* official language.

States/territories where Arabic is an official language

No.	State/Territory	Population	Notes	Member state of the Arab League
1	Somaliland[a]	5,700,000	Co-official language, along with Somali and English	No
2	Zanzibar[b]	1,303,569	Co-official language, along with Swahili and English	No
3	Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic[c]	502,585	Co-official language, along with Spanish	No

a. Internationally recognised as part of Somalia.

b. A semi-autonomous region of Tanzania.

c. Presently occupied in large part by Morocco.

Countries where Arabic is a national/working language or a recognized minority language

As of 2016, there are 5 independent countries where Arabic is a national/working language or a recognized minority language, but not primary language. The following is a list of sovereign states and territories where Arabic is a national language or a recognized minority language.

Countries where Arabic is a national/working language or a recognized minority language

No.	Country	Population	National/Working language or minority language	Continent
1	Cyprus[note 1]	875,900	Minority language	Asia, Europe
2	Eritrea	6,380,803	Working language	Africa
3	Iran	83,145,546	Minority language	Asia
4	Niger	22,314,743	National language	Africa
5	Senegal	16,209,125	National language	Africa
–	**Total**	**128,926,117**		

Cyprus

Cypriot Arabic (alongside Armenian) is one of the two recognized minority languages of Cyprus, since 2008.[3] It is spoken by the Maronite community, which is a minority in Cyprus especially in the cities Nicosia, Limassol and Larnaca.

Cypriot Arabic (also known as Cypriot Maronite Arabic) is taught at the Elementary School of St. Maron, which is located in Anthoupolis southern of Nicosia, Cyprus.[4]

Eritrea

Debate exists over the extent of Arabic in Eritrea; the government position is that the language was introduced by the British and is only in use by a professional elite and the Rashaida minority, whereas others have taken the

view the language acts as the *lingua franca* of the country's Muslims.[5] Eritrea is an observer state in the Arab League.

Iran

Arabic is a recognized minority language of Iran. In addition, the constitution recognizes the Arabic language as the language of Islam, giving it a formal status as the language of religion, and regulates its spreading within the Iranian national curriculum. After the Islamic Revolution in 1979, Arabic (as the language of Quran) became mandatory for pupils in Iran. Arabic courses are mandatory starting from 6th year of schooling (1st year of Middle School) until the 11th year (penultimate year of High School).

The local dialects of Arabic spoken by Arab minorities in Iran (like Ahwazi Arabs, Khamseh Arabs, Marsh Arabs as well as Arabs in Khorasan) are Khuzestani Arabic and Mesopotamian Arabic, (also known as Iraqi Arabic) mainly in Khuzestan Province as well as Khorasani Arabic especially in Khorasan Province.

There are several TV channels in Arabic language broadcasting from Iran, namely, Al-Alam, Al-Kawthar TV, iFilm, Ahwazna TV, Al Ahwaz TV and Al-Ahvaz TV. Currently, the sole newspaper in Arabic language published in Iran is Kayhan Al Arabi out of 23 Persian dailies and three English dailies newspapers in Iran.

In 2008, the public university Payame Noor University declared that Arabic will be the "second language" of the university, and that all its services will be offered in Arabic, concurrent with Persian.[6]

Niger

Arabic is one of the recognized national languages in Niger. Arabic is spoken by a minority in Niger especially by the Diffa Arabs (also known as Mahamid Arabs) an Arab nomadic tribespeople who is living in eastern Niger, mostly in the Diffa Region.

Senegal

Arabic is one of the recognized national languages in Senegal. Hassaniya Arabic is spoken by a minority in Senegal.[7]

Countries where Arabic has a special status according to the constitution

As of 2018, there are 5 independent countries where Arabic has a special status according to the constitution. The following is a list of sovereign states and territories where Arabic has a special status according to the constitution.

Countries where Arabic has a special status according to the constitution

No.	Country	Population	Official language(s)	Other recognized language(s)	Continent
1	Iran	83,145,546	Persian	Arabic[a]	Asia
2	Israel[b]	9,149,960	Hebrew	Arabic[c]	Asia
3	Pakistan	218,396,000	Urdu, English	Arabic[d]	Asia
4	Philippines	100,981,437	Filipino, English	"Regional Languages", Spanish, Arabic[e]	Asia
5	South Africa	60,142,978	English, isiZulu, isiXhosa, Afrikaans, Sepedi, Setswana, South African Sign Language, Sesotho, Xitsonga, siSwati (Swazi), Tshivenda, isiNdebele	Khoi, Nama, San, German, Greek, Gujarati, Hindi, Portuguese, Tamil, Telegu, Urdu, Hebrew, Sanskrit, Arabic[f]	Africa
–	**Total**	**471,815,921**			

a. ^ The constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran recognizes the Arabic language as the language of Islam, giving it a formal status as the language of religion, and regulates its spreading within the Iranian national curriculum. The constitution declares in Chapter II: (The Official Language, Script, Calendar, and Flag of the Country) in Article 16 "Since the language of the Qur`an and Islamic texts and teachings is Arabic, ..., it must be taught after elementary level, in all classes of secondary school and in all areas of study."[8]

b. Out of the 193 member states of the United Nations, 162 member states currently recognize the State of Israel.

c. ^ The Basic Law: Israel as the Nation-State of the Jewish People (an Israeli Basic Law which specifies the nature of the State of Israel as the nation-state of the Jewish People) states in No. 4 (B) that "The Arabic language has a special status in the state; Regulating the use of Arabic in state institutions or by them will be set in law." The law declares in No. 4 (C): "This clause does not harm the status given to the Arabic language before this law came into effect." The law was adopted by the Knesset 62 in favor, 55 against and two abstentions on 19 July 2018.[9]

d. ^ The constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan states in Article 31 No. 2 that "The State shall endeavour, as respects the Muslims of Pakistan (a) to make the teaching of the Holy Quran and Islamiat compulsory, to encourage and facilitate the learning of Arabic language ..."[10]

e. ^ The 1987 Philippine constitution specifies "Spanish and Arabic shall be promoted on a voluntary and optional basis."[11]

f. ^ The constitution of the Republic of South Africa states in Chapter 1 (Founding Provisions) Section 6, Languages that "A Pan South African Language Board established by national legislation must (b) promote and ensure respect for – (i) all languages commonly used by communities in South Africa, including ...; and (ii) Arabic, ... for religious purposes in South Africa."[12]

Iran

The constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran recognizes the Arabic language as the language of Islam, giving it a formal status as the language of religion, and regulates its spreading within the Iranian national curriculum. The constitution declares in Chapter II: (The Official Language, Script, Calendar, and Flag of the Country) in Article 16 "*Since the language of the Qur`an and Islamic texts and teachings is Arabic, ..., it must be taught after elementary level, in all classes of secondary school and in all areas of study.*"[8]

Israel

Arabic was an official language of Mandatory Palestine and was retained as an official language when the State of Israel was founded in 1948. In 2018, the Knesset upgraded the status of Hebrew from official to State language of Israel, and gave Arabic a special status in the State by adopting the relevant Basic Law. The Basic Law: Israel as the Nation-State of the Jewish People (an Israeli Basic Law which specifies the nature of the State

of Israel as the nation-state of the Jewish People) states in No. 4 (B) that "*The Arabic language has a special status in the state; Regulating the use of Arabic in state institutions or by them will be set in law.*" The law declares in No. 4 (C): "*This clause does not harm the status given to the Arabic language before this law came into effect.*" The law was adopted by the Knesset 62 in favor, 55 against and two abstentions on 19 July 2018.[9]

Arabic is an indigenous language in the territory which form the state of Israel and which is still the lingua franca of Arab citizens of Israel as well as of Arab foreigners (especially Palestinians who have only a Palestinian Authority passport, not recognized by many countries. Thus, they consider Palestinians stateless). In addition, Arabic is spoken by Arab Jews in Israel who immigrated from different Arab countries to Israel (as Aliyah) and got the Israeli citizenship according to the Israeli Nationality Law of 1952.

Arabic names are shown on some seals of Arabic majority cities.

It is semi-official and used in ethnically mixed cities including Jerusalem, Haifa, and Tel Aviv-Yafo, as well as on most highway signage, official websites, and public buildings in areas with significant Arabic-speaking populations.

Pakistan

According to the Constitution of Pakistan of 1956 the two languages Urdu (which is very close to Hindi, both also called Hindustani language which were two of the *lingua franca* of North India and Pakistan that time[13][14]) as well as Bengali (at that time the lingua franca in the territory which is today the independent state Bangladesh) became the national languages in the new founded state Islamic Republic of Pakistan. General Ayub Khan the second President of Pakistan advocated the institution of Arabic language teaching as part of national planning.[15] "Ayub`s educational plan emphasized Urdu and English as the primary language of Pakistan, but additionally recommended that Arabic be a secondary language of instruction along with English."[16] This recommendation was purely for religious reasons, as Pakistan is not an Arab country.

The Arabic language is mentioned in the constitution of Pakistan. It declares in article 31 No. 2 that *"The State shall endeavour, as respects the Muslims of Pakistan (a) to make the teaching of the Holy Quran and Islamiat compulsory, to encourage and facilitate the learning of Arabic language ..."*[10]

The National Education Policy 2017 declares in article 3.7.4 that: "*Arabic as compulsory part will be integrated in Islamiyat from Middle to Higher Secondary level to enable the students to understand the Holy Quran.*" Furthermore, it specifies in article 3.7.6: "*Arabic as elective subject shall be offered properly at Secondary and Higher Secondary level with Arabic literature and grammar in its course to enable the learners to have command in the language.*" This law is also valid for private schools as it defines in article 3.7.12: "*The curriculum in Islamiyat, Arabic and Moral Education of public sector will be adopted by the private institutions to make uniformity in the society.*"[17]

In 2021, Pakistan's upper house of parliament approved the 'Compulsory Teaching of the Arabic Language Bill 2020' which makes the teaching of Arabic mandatory at all primary and secondary schools in the capital, Islamabad.[18] The text of the bill says that Arabic should be taught from the first to the fifth grade and Arabic grammar should be taught from the sixth grade to the eleventh grade.[19][20] The main reasons given are that Arabic would open up more job opportunities for Pakistanis in the Middle East and lead to lower unemployment and increased remittances[18] and that Arabic is the language of the Quran, so making Arabic compulsory in school will help improve the understanding of it.[21]

Philippines

The Arabic language is mentioned in the Philippine constitution of 1986. It specifies that *"Spanish and Arabic shall be promoted on a voluntary and optional basis."*[11]

Arabic is mainly used by some Filipino Muslims in both a liturgical and instructional capacity since the arrival of Islam and establishment of several Sultanates (like Sultanate of Maguindanao, Sultanate of Sulu and Sultanate of Ranaw) and during Bruneian Empire in the present-day state Philippines. Along with Malay, Arabic was the *lingua franca* of the Malay Archipelago among Muslim traders and the Malay aristocracy in the Philippines' history. Arabic is taught for free and is promoted in some Islamic centres predominantly in the southernmost parts of Philippines.

South Africa

The Arabic language is mentioned in the Constitution of South Africa. It declares in Chapter 1 (Founding Provisions) Section 6, Languages that "A Pan South African Language Board established by national legislation must (b) promote and ensure respect for – (i) all languages commonly used by communities in South Africa, including ...; and (ii) Arabic, ... for religious purposes in South Africa."[12]

Non-sovereign entities and territories where Arabic is an official or de facto official language

The following is a list of non-sovereign entities and autonomous regions as well as territories where Arabic is an official or *de facto* official language.

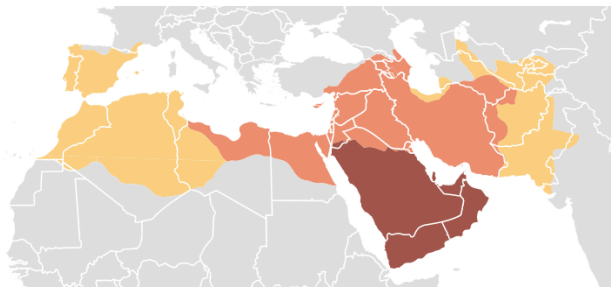
Non-sovereign entities and territories where Arabic is an official or de facto official language

No.	Non-sovereign entity/Territory	Population	Notes	Continent
1	Azawad/ Arab Movement of Azawad[22]	1,300,000	Co-official language, along with Tuareg	Africa
2	Galmudug	1,230,000	Co-official language, along with Somali	Africa
3	Hirshabelle	1,800,000	Co-official language, along with Somali	Africa
4	Iraqi Kurdistan[23]	5,300,000	Co-official language, along with Kurdish	Asia
5	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant	4,800,000	Official language	Asia
6	Jubaland	1,000,000	Co-official language, along with Somali	Africa
7	Khatumo	2,000,000	Co-official language, along with Somali	Africa
8	Puntland	1,285,000	Co-official language, along with Somali	Africa
9	Rojava (also called Democratic Federation of Northern Syria)	4,600,000	Co-official language, along with Kurdish and Syriac	Asia
10	South West State of Somalia	2,000,000	Co-official language, along with Somali	Africa
11	Syrian Opposition[a][24]	3,500,000	Official language	Asia
–	**Total**	**28,835,000**		

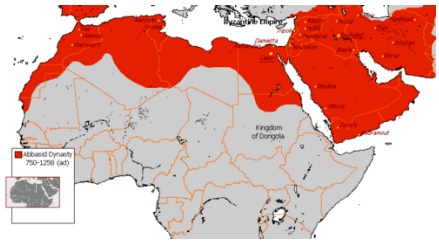
a. The Syrian National Coalition is partially recognized as the sole legitimate government of the state Syrian Arab Republic.

History

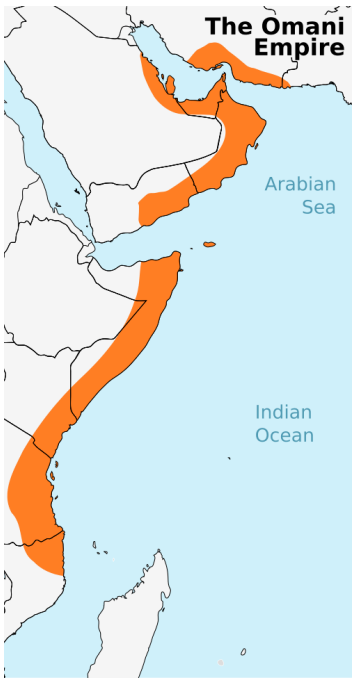
Umayyad Caliphate



The expansion of the first Caliphates:
Expansion under Islamic prophet Muhammad, 622–632 AD/ 1–11 AH
Expansion during the Rashidun Caliphate, 632–661 AD/ 11–40 AH
Expansion during the Umayyad Caliphate, 661–750 AD/ 40–129 AH



Expansion of the Abbasid caliphate, 750–1258 AD/ 132–923 AH



Expansion of the Omani Empire: 1696–1856 AD

The Muslim conquests (Arabic: الفتوحات الإسلامية, **al-Futūḥāt al-Islāmiyya**) and the following Expansion of Islam (Arabic: انتشار الإسلام, **Intishar al-Islām**) led to the expansion of the Arabic language in Northern Africa, the Iberian Peninsula, the Caucasus, Western Asia, Central Asia and South Asia. Along with the religion of Islam, the Arabic language, Arabic number system and Arab customs spread throughout the entire Arab caliphate. The caliphs of the Arab dynasty established the first schools inside the empire which taught Arabic language and Islamic

studies for all pupils in all areas within the caliphate. The result was (in those areas which belonged to the Arab empire) the creation of the society that was mostly Arabic-speaking because of the assimilation of native inhabitants.

During the period of the Umayyad Caliphate (661–750), the 5th Umayyad caliph Abd al-Malik (646–705) established Arabic instead of the local languages as the sole official state language of government across the entire caliphate.[25]

Abbasid Caliphate

While the Abbasid Caliphate (750–1258) originally gained power by exploiting the social inequalities against non-Arabs in the Umayyad Empire, during Abbasid rule the empire rapidly was Arabized. As knowledge was shared in the Arabic language throughout the empire, people of different nationalities and religions began gradually to speak Arabic in their everyday lives. Resources from other languages began to be translated into Arabic, and a unique Islamic identity began to form that fused previous cultures with Arab culture, creating a level of civilization and knowledge that was considered a marvel in Europe and the Western world.[26]

Fatimid Caliphate

The Arabic language remained the lingua franca of high culture under the Fatimids (909–1171), Spanish Umayyads (856–1031) in the Iberian Peninsula, and later Muslim dynasties in North Africa and Spain and of the Mamluks (1250–1517) in Egypt and Syria-Palestine.[27]

Al-Andalus

In the history, Andalusian Arabic was the official language in Spain and Portugal, formerly Al-Andalus for more than 700 years until the fall of the last Islamic state in Iberia at Granada in 1492.

Italy and Malta

Siculo-Arabic (or Sicilian Arabic) was a spoken language on the islands of Sicily and neighbouring Malta (at that time Emirate of Sicily (831–1091)) between the end of the ninth century and the end of the twelfth century.

Greece

A form of Arabic was spoken on the Mediterranean island of Crete (Emirate of Crete) from the late 820s (c. 824 or 827/828) until the Byzantine reconquest in 961.

Omani Empire

Arabic was the official language of the Omani Empire (1696–1856). Several Arabic dialects and languages were the lingua francas in the different areas of this empire, like Omani Arabic, Yemeni Arabic, Persian, Balochi and Swahili.

South Sudan

Arabic (alongside English) was an official language in South Sudan from 1863 (these days a part of Egypt Eyalet (1517–1867)) until 2011 (that time the independent state Republic of South Sudan), when the former government canceled Arabic as an official language. Since 2011 English is the sole official language of South Sudan. The Arabic dialect Juba Arabic is still the lingua franca of the people in South Sudan.

The Gambia

In 2014, Gambian president Yahya Jammeh announced that The Gambia would drop English as the official language because it is a "colonial relic".[28][29] He replaced Gambia's official language English with Arabic in 2014.[30] However, such change was not enacted.

Israel

The Arabic language (alongside Hebrew) also remained as an official language in the State of Israel for the first 70 years after the proclamation in 1948 until 2018. The Knesset canceled the status of Arabic as an official language by adopting the relevant Basic Law: Israel as the Nation-State of the Jewish People on 19 July 2018. This Israeli Basic Law states in No. 4 (A) that "*The state's language is Hebrew.*"[9]

Territories where Arabic was an official or de facto official language and later replaced or repealed

There were several territories (which later became independent states) where Arabic was an official or de facto official language and where Arabic has been replaced by other languages or repealed. The following list specifies territories (which later became independent states) where Arabic was the official language when these territories were parts of the Umayyad Caliphate. During the reign of the fifth Umayyad caliph Abd al-Malik, Arabic became the official language of the Umayyad Caliphate.[31][32][33][34] The previous local official languages in the different territories were replaced by the Arabic language.[35]

Territories where Arabic was an official or de facto official language and later replaced or repealed

No.	Current country	Current official language(s)	Current spoken language(s)	Historically belonged to	Historical official language(s)	Historical spoken language(s)	Time period	Continent
1	Afghanistan	Pashto, Dari	Pashto, Dari, various others	Umayyad Caliphate	Arabic	Pashto, Dari, Uzbek, Turkmen, Central Asian Arabic	661–750	Asia
2	Armenia	Armenian	Armenian, various others	Umayyad Caliphate	Arabic	Arabic, Armenian	661–750	Asia
3	Azerbaijan	Azeri	Azeri, various others	Umayyad Caliphate	Arabic	Arabic, Azeri	661–750	Asia
4	Cyprus	Greek, Co-official language, along with Turkish	Greek, Turkish, various others	Umayyad Caliphate	Arabic	Siculo-Arabic	661–750	Asia
5	France[36]	French	French, various others	Narbonne and a part of Septimania belonged to the Umayyad Caliphate	Arabic in the part of France which belonged to the Umayyad Caliphate	Frankish, Latin, Vulgar Latin (Gallo-Roman), Gaulish, Arabic	719–759	Europe
6	Georgia	Georgian	Georgian	Umayyad Caliphate	Arabic	Arabic, Georgian	661–750	Asia
7	Greece	Greek	Greek, various others	Emirate of Crete	Arabic	Arabic, Greek, various others	824–961	Europe
8	Iran	Persian	Persian, various others	Umayyad Caliphate, Abbasid Caliphate, Buyid dynasty	Arabic	Arabic, Persian	661–1062	Asia
9	Israel	Hebrew	Hebrew, Arabic, English, Russian, various others	Rashidun Caliphate, several other Muslim dynasties	Arabic	Arabic, Aramaic, Hebrew, and other Canaanite languages (incl. Phoenician)	636–2018	Asia
10	*Sicily*[note 2]	Italian	Italian, various others	Emirate of Sicily	Arabic	Siculo-Arabic, Byzantine Greek, Vulgar Latin	831–1091	Europe
11	Kenya	Swahili, Co-official language, along with English	Swahili, various others	Omani Empire	Arabic	Omani Arabic, Yemeni Arabic, Swahili	1696–1856	Africa

No.	Current country	Current official language(s)	Current spoken language(s)	Historically belonged to	Historical official language(s)	Historical spoken language(s)	Time period	Continent
12	Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyz	Kyrgyz, Uzbek	Umayyad Caliphate	Arabic	Central Asian Arabic, Kyrgyz	651–750	Asia
13	Malta	Maltese, Co-official language, along with English	Maltese, English, various others	Emirate of Sicily	Arabic	Siculo-Arabic, Byzantine Greek, Vulgar Latin	831–1091	Europe
14	Niger	French	Arabic, Hausa, Zarma, various others	Sokoto Caliphate	Arabic	Classical Arabic, Hausa, Zarma	1804–1908	Africa
15	Nigeria	English	English, various others	Sokoto Caliphate	Arabic	Classical Arabic, Hausa, Fula	1804–1908	Africa
16	Pakistan	Urdu, Co-official language, along with English	Urdu, various others	Umayyad Caliphate	Arabic	Urdu, Central Asian Arabic	661–750	Asia
17	Portugal	Portuguese	Portuguese, various others	Umayyad Caliphate, Emirate of Córdoba, Caliphate of Córdoba, Taifa of Badajoz, Almoravid dynasty, Almohad Caliphate	Arabic	Andalusian Arabic, Mozarabic	711–1139	Europe
18	Spain[37]	Spanish	Spanish, various others	Umayyad Caliphate, Emirate of Córdoba, Caliphate of Córdoba, Taifa of Zaragoza, Taifa Kingdom of Seville, Taifa of Córdoba, Almoravid dynasty, Almohad Caliphate, Emirate of Granada	Arabic	Andalusian Arabic, Mozarabic	711–1492	Europe
19	South Sudan	English	Juba Arabic, various others	Egypt Eyalet, Sudan	Arabic	Juba Arabic	1863–2011	Africa
20	Tajikistan	Tajik	Tajik	Umayyad Caliphate	Arabic	Central Asian Arabic, Tajik	661–750	Asia
21	Tanzania	Swahili, Co-official language, along with English, Arabic in Zanzibar	Swahili, various others; Omani Arabic in Zanzibar	Omani Empire	Arabic	Swahili, Omani Arabic, Yemeni Arabic	1696–1856	Africa

No.	Current country	Current official language(s)	Current spoken language(s)	Historically belonged to	Historical official language(s)	Historical spoken language(s)	Time period	Continent
22	Turkey	Turkish	Turkish, various others	Umayyad Caliphate, Abbasid Caliphate	Arabic	North Mesopotamian Arabic	661–1517	Asia
23	Turkmenistan	Turkmen	Turkmen	Umayyad Caliphate	Arabic	Central Asian Arabic, Turkmen	661–750	Asia
24	Uzbekistan	Uzbek, various others	Uzbek	Umayyad Caliphate	Arabic	Central Asian Arabic, Uzbek	661–750	Asia

See also

- Arabic
- Arab League
- Arab world
- Modern Standard Arabic
- Varieties of Arabic
- Arabic-based creole languages
- Dialect continuum
- List of link languages
- Geolinguistics
- Language geography

Notes

1. Geographically a part of Asia, but geopolitically a part of Europe.
2. A part of Italy.

References

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External links

- List of countries where arab is official language with pictures and flags (https://sites.google.com/site/illustratedarabicvocabulary/arab-countries)